



ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1893.

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## Go to the World's Fair on the Daily Intelligencer Plan.

## A STRONG EFFORT

By Democratic Senators to Effect a Compromise,

## BUT IT GROWS MORE APPARENT

That Republican Help Will Be Needed—Neither Side as a Party Can Agree and the Silver and Compromise Men of Both Parties May Come Together and Command the Situation—The Debate in the Senate Yesterday—Senator Morgan's Reply to Senator Hill—Senator Daniel Takes a Hand—An Interesting but Fruitless Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—The Democratic steering committee of the senate was in session a great part of the day trying to devise a scheme for the settlement of the differences existing on the financial question on that side of the chamber, and appearances at the close of the day indicated that progress had been made. The detail of the work was left to Senators Cockrell and Gray, the one a representative of the free silver element and the other of the repeal element. They remained together during the entire afternoon and long after the adjournment of the senate.

It is asserted that the committee having the matter in charge progressed far enough to prepare the rough draft of a bill, which is to be submitted to the senate as soon as a majority of the senators can be consulted upon its merits.

The members of the committee who were seen refused to confirm this report, as did also those with whom they had conferred.

The story also asserted that the bill which is to be submitted would simply provide for an extension of the present law for a year from the first of next July, but it was also impossible to get confirmation of this report from senators who had been permitted to enter the mysterious chamber.

The one great obstacle which apparently stands in the way of progress is the attitude of some of the repeal advocates. There are eight or ten of these who are regarded as the special representatives of the administration, who it is believed will stand out against any change of the repeal bill, however slight. It was asserted that if no way could be found to bring these members to see the importance of the settlement of the question within the party lines, the whole scheme of getting up a party measure would be dropped and the Republican senators invited to assist in settling the question and putting through a bill which should be jointly agreed upon by a majority of the two parties.

The proposed Democratic conference has for the present given way to the consultation of senators individually, and it will not be decided upon till later in the week, if at all.

In discussing the situation this afternoon, Senator Pettigrew said:

"The Democrats as a party cannot agree, nor can the Republicans as a party. There are thirty-eight senators—Republicans, Democrats and Populists—against repeal, and eight counted with the repealers who are anxious for compromise. When it becomes evident that neither of the parties can agree upon a measure, the silver men and compromise men will get together, hold a caucus, and get up a bill which will go through, because they will have the votes to put it through."

## THE DEBATE.

Morgan's Reply to Hill—Mr. Daniel's Caustic Speech—An Interesting Colloquy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—The senate resumed its session at 10 o'clock this morning at the expiration of the recess taken yesterday morning. Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.), took the floor on the motion of Mr. Dolph to amend the journal so as to show the presence of Mr. Allen, when the roll was called at 6:30 o'clock Monday evening, that senator having failed to answer when his name was called.

Mr. Morgan said that while the decision cited yesterday by Mr. Hill from the 144 United States supreme court reports might be twisted and perverted into a support of his (Mr. Hill's) position, as a judicial decision it could not be placed in that category except by the artfulness of an astute politician. A fair minded lawyer could not do it. The supreme court merely decided that the house of representatives, under the constitution, had the right to make their own rules for ascertaining and recording the fact that a quorum was present. There were men in the world whose consciences served any purpose that political necessity required at any time, but such men had no just conceptions of the rights of the representatives of the people and of the states. Such persons were ready on any occasion, when it served their purpose and promoted their political prosperity or their desire, to deprive a minority of all its power in order that their will might have full sway in the country.

It might suit men of that class to follow the supreme court around and be willing to take an oath of allegiance to the opinions of the supreme court to-day, and change the oath to-morrow when the decision of the court changed. That, Mr. Morgan said, did not suit him and he referred to the decision of that court that no paper money issued by the government on a national bank could be legal tender which was now agreeable to a great many persons in the United States. Thereupon, he said, Congress with great liberality, increased the court from 7 to 9, for what purpose it was not for him to say, but the people of the United States, or a great many of them, believed it was done in order to get men upon the bench who would reverse that decision and decide that paper money obligations issued by the government were legal tender.

Mr. Hoar, (Rep.) of Massachusetts, said the nominations to the senate before the legal tender decision was announced. Mr. Morgan replied that he might be

wrong in his historical facts, but he did not think he was.

Mr. Hoar said he knew the facts as he stated them were correct if he knew anything in this world. Although the statement repeated now by Mr. Morgan gained currency, it was without the slightest foundation.

## MORGAN'S WAR RECORD VS. HILL'S.

Mr. Morgan disclaimed that he had intimated that the two judges were appointed for that purpose, but so the people believed.

Referring to Mr. Hill's reference to his (Morgan's) connection with the confederacy, Mr. Morgan said the eleven states which went out of the Union did so not to dissent from the constitution, but to preserve it. He had more respect for those who had the pluck to shoulder a gun and go to the front than for those who continually referred to that period, but remained at home. He was not alarmed when he heard one of those gentlemen refer to his attitude in 1861. No honest soldier who had fought him in the war ever did. It was only those who hired substitutes, and, pleading the baby act, remained at home who were in the habit of rising in the senate and out and referring to the fact that he (Mr. Morgan) had participated in the secession of the south. He was not ashamed of the fact.

Mr. Morgan characterized the statement of Mr. Hill that Allen G. Thurman, while the occupant of the chair in the senate, had counted a quorum "as one of those half truths told by the senator from New York, which convey more of misinformation than it does of fact."

Mr. Morgan, referring to the action of the secretary of the treasury, said he did not believe Congress could confer discretion upon that officer to coin or not to coin at his will.

The secretary in that respect had but partially executed a mandatory law. Mr. Morgan argued that the Sherman act should be repealed out and out.

Mr. Platt inquired whether the senator from Alabama believed that the law as it now existed gave the secretary of the treasury the right to coin the seigniorage.

Mr. Morgan believed the secretary had the right to coin every bit of it. To-day there was a clear trampling out of the mandate of the law.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's speech Mr. Voorhees moved to lay on the table the motion of Mr. Dolph to amend the journal. Agreed to; yeas 45, nays 3.

## MR. TELLER SPEAKS.

Mr. Teller, (Rep., Col.) then moved to amend the journal so that it would show his presence on a certain roll call when he did not respond to his name and he addressed the senate.

He quoted from a statement of Mr. Carlisle in regard to insisting upon the passage of the repeal bill and said: "What right has the secretary of the treasury to interfere with us in this matter? I resent it myself as a breach of privilege."

He quoted from President Cleveland's letter to Governor Northing, of Georgia, and insisted that it was an attempt to influence the action of the senate on this measure.

Mr. Teller said in these modern days the public press announced that the President had demanded of the senate what he should do.

Speaking of his right to refrain from voting on any measure which, he said, had always been a recognized privilege in the senate, Mr. Teller referred to the fact that Conkling, Carpenter and Blaine, when members of the senate, had frequently taken advantage of the privilege and declared that no one questioned their knowledge of the constitution and parliamentary law.

Mr. Daniel, (Dem., Va.) regarded those who called themselves the majority on the pending question more responsible for the delays which had occurred in coming to a vote than those whom they described as a minority.

The motion of Mr. Dolph to amend the resolution whether dilatory in its parliamentary description was necessarily dilatory. The senator from New York, (Mr. Hill), proposed right in the midst of the debate to amend the rules, which he knew, in the nature of things, would lead to a long and more protracted debate.

Referring to Mr. Sherman's remarks on yesterday that if the Republican party would present to the Democrats a proposition embodying the Lord's prayer or the ten commandments, they would oppose it, Mr. Daniel said the senator from Ohio was entirely right. If those ancient and venerated documents were proposed by that senator, Democrats would imagine instantly that there was just such a trick about it as there was in the Sherman act. [Laughter.]

No, he would not say "trick," that was unparliamentary—just such a scheme as there was in the Sherman act, and yet the senator from Ohio now was not only the leader of the Democratic party, but its lecturer. [Laughter.]

## A QUESTION FOR MILLS.

Mr. Daniel said it was the duty of the adherents of a political party to accept its judgment upon public questions, and he wished to say to Mr. Mills, of Texas, that he for one was ready instantly to submit the question of a majority of the Democrats who had been sent to the senate charged with the responsibility. Was the senator from Texas ready to go into a conclave with his Democratic brethren and abide by the result?

Mr. Mills sat in his seat immediately in front of Mr. Daniel, and, although the latter paused, he made no response. "I can ask questions of others, but I cannot answer them," said Mr. Daniel, and a wave of applause swept over the galleries.

Mr. Hill asked Mr. Daniel whether if the senate in the first congress had adopted a code of rules with a provision that they should not be altered without the consent of two-thirds the senate would be bound by it.

Mr. Daniel said he might not be a very good lawyer, but he was too good a lawyer to answer hastily a proposition which he was not discussing and had nothing to do with.

"I did not intend to cause delay," said Mr. Hill, "and if the presiding officer and forty-three senators agree with me this bill can be passed in spite of all the objections of a minority." [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Hill retired to the cloak room and Mr. Daniel observed that the senator

"after beating around the gooseberry bush with a lantern" had left the chamber.

Mr. Frye, (Rep., Maine), took occasion to read a written opinion by Mr. J. G. Blaine, then speaker of the house, refusing to entertain a dilatory motion pending a proposition to change the rules. Mr. Frye said there was not a shadow of doubt that it was the right of the senate at any time to make a rule for any case pending before it, and it would become the duty of the presiding officer under his oath to refuse to entertain any dilatory motion, and thus preserve to the body the right which the constitution gave it. If the majority had accepted a proceeding of that kind a month ago there would have been a vote on the bill.

"Yes," replied Mr. Daniel, "if the repealers should stay here and show their faith by their works perhaps we might have had a vote on this bill."

At this point Mr. Butler announced the absence of a quorum. Fifty senators responded and Mr. Butler said he wished to explain why he made the suggestion. "The senator from New York, (Mr. Hill), has been delivering lectures on account of absenteeism. He fired off his gun at the senator from Virginia and then took to the woods, and I wanted to see if I could not get him back and I am glad I succeeded in doing so." [Laughter.]

Mr. Mills concurred in the opinion of Speaker Blaine, referred to by Mr. Frye.

Mr. Mills thanked Mr. Daniel for charging him with being guilty of revolution. Who was guilty of revolution when the senate, for more than two months, had been sitting utterly idle, while indignation was sweeping over the whole land. "I do not blame the minority. I blame the majority for sitting still like children and permitting the government to be paralyzed. The government is in a state of paralysis. You cannot pass an appropriation bill, or a bill reducing taxation, nor emancipate our commerce, because we are told that the senate, once having made rules, was in its power, and this great branch of the government, instituted and empowered to legislate for the people, is a dead body until the minority permits it to act."

I do not intend to be deterred by the taunts that I am serving with the senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman); that he is my chief. Politics make strange bed fellows. Where do other gentlemen stand? Under the leadership of the distinguished senator from Kansas (Mr. Peffer). [Great Laughter.] It is a question of taste very much about these things. If there is more affinity, more of attachment for the doctrines of the senator from Kansas, I say to my friends, go as you like it.

At 5:15 p. m. Mr. Voorhees moved that the senate take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, which was agreed to.

## Dull Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—The remainder of the week in the house promises to be exceedingly dull. It was decided to postpone consideration of the bankruptcy bill till next week, and to-day after the disposal of the routine business the house went ahead with the consideration of the printing bill.

## SENATOR BRUCE

Denies That He Is For Anything but Unconditional Repeal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—The New York Sun this morning contained a list purporting to give the position of members of the United States senate on the repeal bill. In this list Senator Bruce, (Dem., Ohio), is classified as among the "unreliable repealers." Mr. Bruce is in New York to-day, and when this classification was brought to his attention he telegraphed his private secretary in this city to correct the mistake. The telegram said: "My position has never been doubtful. It has always been for unconditional repeal and I have not seen any compromise which I believed as strong. This could have been ascertained easily. The classification is careless, at least, and ought not to be repeated."

## Chase Gets Off.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 18.—The trial of ex-Governor Ira J. Chase, who with John W. Paris and Lewis S. Waldon, was indicted for the embezzlement of \$18,000 in the Paris Dwigins bank wreck at Greentown, is off for the present time. Paris, the president of the concern obtained a change of venue, and he declines to proceed against Chase. The big fight is to be made on Paris, who is supposed to have gotten all the money.

## De Oro Still Ahead.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—There was an increased attendance in the Madison Square Garden concert hall to-night when John Roberts and Alfred De Oro resumed their pyramid pool contest. When the players stopped on Tuesday night De Oro was 64 points ahead of the English expert, the exact score being: De Oro 301 and Roberts 237. To-night both men were evidently intent on giving no chance to each other and the play was rather tame. At the close of to-night's play the score stood: Roberts 425; De Oro 451, leaving De Oro 26 points ahead.

## Couldn't Face the Music.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 18.—E. H. Carroll, a former clerk at the United States arsenal, who was yesterday indicted for forgery, shot and killed himself at about 8:30 o'clock this morning. His case was to have been called at 10 o'clock, and he feared to face a jury. Carroll was forty-eight years of age and married.

## CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Mrs. Mary Redmond Clark, widow of the late Bishop Clark, is dead.

Attendance at the World's Fair yesterday 323,941, of which 290,121 were paid.

Fire at the wall paper house of William Campbell & Co., New York, destroyed \$3,500,000 worth of property last night. There were many narrow escapes.

A stranger was found dying near a lumber pile on the outskirts of Erie. Before he died he said his name was Edward Nugent, and that his home was in Fredonia, N. Y. He was trying to get home and was thrown from a Lake Shore train.

## GIBBONS' JUBILEE.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Cardinal's Episcopate.

## THE MOST NOTABLE OCCASION

In Catholic Circles Since the Baltimore Plenary—An Impressive Spectacle—Many Distinguished Prelates Participate in the Ceremonies. Archbishop Corrigan's Sermon—An Eloquent Address—The Pope's Congratulatory Message to the Cardinal.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 18.—Bright sunny weather greeted the opening of the festivities of the celebration in honor of the episcopal jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons. The faithful Catholics, since early dawn, were gathering from all parts of the city, their Mecca being the cathedral and the cardinal's residence, both of which were gaily decorated in honor of the occasion. The admission was by card, and only a few of the thousands were able to pass the police cordon around the building, but the people stood there, patiently waiting for the interesting procession, and uncovered their heads reverently as the clergy, the bishops and archbishops in the robes of their office, passed, followed finally by Archbishop Satolli



CARDINAL GIBBONS.

and the cardinal himself. The cardinal's residence, the Catholic club and a number of residences and stores in the neighborhood of the cathedral were handsomely decorated. All of the archbishops in the hierarchy, except Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, Kenrick, of St. Louis, and Salpointe, of Mexico, were present.

The exercises began with the high pontifical mass at the cathedral at 11 o'clock. Preceding this was a procession of the clergy. The procession was formed into two sections which afterward joined in the march to the cathedral. The higher ecclesiastics formed at the palace of the cardinal and the seminarians and priests formed in Calvert hall, two squares away. The latter body marched to the palace, where the two bodies joined, and then started through an immense throng to the cathedral.

Arriving at the massive cathedral the clergy and seminarians at once separated and occupied the places assigned them. His eminence, the cardinal and Monsignor Satolli occupied their respective thrones. The entire ceremony was of the most imposing description. The solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by the cardinal. Mr. Corrigan, of New York, preached the sermon, which was in part as follows:

## THE ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS.

"For every high priest taken from among men is ordained for men in the things that appertain to God."—Epistle to the Hebrews, VI.

YOUR Eminence—Some twenty odd years ago your immediate predecessor in this most ancient see of the United States reached the silver jubilee of his priesthood. When asked a day or two later how he had celebrated the event, he answered: "By an act of thanksgiving during my mass, and by an act of contrition." In the same spirit, your eminence would gladly have allowed the twenty-fifth anniversary of your episcopal consecration to pass unnoticed by men and marked only by silent communion with the Supreme Giver of every good. But the affection of your devoted flock craved some public expression of their gratitude to God, and their holy joy on so notable an anniversary; and they urged that if your modesty alone were consulted they might not seem to appreciate the ties that bind them to their chief pastor, nor to honor, as they ought, so memorable an epoch in his life. With your accustomed gentleness, and your desire to contribute to the happiness of others, sacrificing your own wishes to theirs, you have yielded to their pious importunity, stipulating only when you did me the great honor to invite me to say a few words on this occasion, that the address should be brief and not assume the character of a panegyric.

YOUR Eminence, Reverend Brethren of the Clergy, Dear Brethren of the Laity—If we analyze the joyous feelings which pervade our souls to-day I think we may trace them back to two leading thoughts, namely, the dignity of the episcopal office and the shining merits of him whose jubilee we celebrate. Of the latter point, although it is foremost in our minds, I may not speak, and yet, dear brethren, what need of words, when all that one would wish to say is already engraved on your faithful memory and recorded on the tablets of the heart? What need of feeble words, when a most eloquent eulogy is silently spoken, not only by the presence of the venerated representative of the holy father, but also by the attendance of so many other bishops and archbishops that their number calls to mind the last plenary council, over which your chief pastor presided with so much grace, with so much tact and wisdom. What need of words, when his fruitful labors in the episcopate have been already crowned by the seal of eminent approval, the sovereign pontiff having made him a member of a senate to which the Roman senate of old was insignificant in comparison.

According to the gracious purpose of our Lord, the bishop is indeed a true

shepherd. As such, first of all, he must love his flock.

Secondly, the bishop must feed his flock, by word, by work, by example, "being made their pattern from the heart."

Thirdly, the bishop must protect his flock. The good shepherd has "compassion on the multitude" lest they faint by the wayside and perish; the good shepherd takes the wounded sheep on his shoulders and carries it tenderly to a place of shelter, where its bruises may be healed; the good shepherd leads his flock to good pastures, safe from ravening wolves, and secure from open or concealed danger, to poor human nature; but in return how consoling is the gratitude of those for whose sake the burden is cheerfully borne.

According to the sacred scriptures, such, although in merest outline, are the duties, dear brethren, of the good shepherd. What, in turn, are the duties of the flock? First of all, the duty of obedience. "My sheep hear my voice," that is, they obey it. This duty I am sure the faithful of this diocese, trained in traditions of piety from their youth, most willingly discharge. Next is the duty of prayer, earnest, fervent and persevering, that the life of the pastor, so precious to the flock, may abound with every blessing and be spared as long as possible. Such is the mind of the church in ordering that the anniversary of episcopal consecration be kept year by year.

At the end of the mass the papal benediction was dispensed. The recession from the church was in the same order as the entry.

## THE POPE'S MESSAGE.

Following is the congratulatory letter of the Holy Father to the cardinal. It was read by Father Rooker:

Leo XIII. Pope—To our beloved son, James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore and Apostolic Delegate.

In the month of October next recure the auspicious day on which five and twenty years ago you were raised to the episcopal dignity. We, therefore, are prompted both by your devoted attachment to us and by our affectionate regard for you to express the feelings of heartfelt congratulation, wherewith we welcome this occasion that is no less joyous for us than it is for you.

And while we render thanks to Almighty God, who has hitherto had you in His holy keeping, we humbly beseech Him in His goodness to grant you the privilege which He has this year mercifully vouchsafed to us (of celebrating the golden jubilee of our episcopate).

In the meantime we send you a memorial of this gracious anniversary, intending it likewise as a token of our earnest good will toward you.

We, moreover, invoke upon you every blessing for your happiness and welfare, and lovingly impart to you, your clergy and the faithful entrusted to your watchful care, our apostolic benediction.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, the 30th day of August, 1893, in the sixteenth year of our pontificate.

Leo XIII. Pius.

Upon the conclusion of mass the clergy again formed in procession, the seminarians forming a guard of honor for the cardinal and the priests. The music was a most impressive feature of the occasion, the mass being sung by a very large choir with organ and orchestral accompaniment while the Gregorian chanting of the Credo and the Te Deum by the seminarians, three hundred in number, was even more impressive.

The music of the mass was the greatest that has ever been heard in the cathedral. The mass sung was one which is rarely attempted or heard, owing to its intricacies and complexities. Immediately after the mass at the cathedral the prelates and the clergy, having doffed their priestly robes, went to St. Mary's seminary, where they were entertained at dinner by the president and faculty.

## CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES.

Before entering the dining hall the cardinal was escorted to the main hall, where the congratulatory addresses of the clergy of the diocese were presented by the venerable Monsignor McColgan, who spoke thus:

"Your eminence, we the priests, of the archdiocese of Baltimore take great pleasure in offering to you our heartfelt gratification on the memorable occasion, the silver jubilee of your episcopate. Your labors during these twenty-five years will be a lasting remembrance of your zeal for the glory of God and love for your country. Your valuable services for the church and state have earned for you the veneration and respect of the highest dignitaries of America."

After tracing the career of the cardinal from the early days of his episcopate in North Carolina to the present time, Mr. McColgan continued enumerating the special measures of the church with which Cardinal Gibbons has been especially identified. "Like the illustrious Carroll," he said, "your life and labors are as standing examples of the fidelity of the Catholic people for the constitution of the United States."

## THE CARDINAL'S REPLY.

In replying Cardinal Gibbons said that he was much fatigued by the labors of the day and had not formulated anything to say. He could not help, however, expressing his gratification at receiving the message.

"I accept," he said, "these words with affection and joy. I will have them as my teachers and will bear them close to mind. I will do everything in my power to attest my love and devotion to each and every one of them."

The company then repaired to the dining room where covers were laid for 300. Cardinal Gibbons occupied the seat of honor with Archbishop Satolli on his right and Archbishop Williams on his left. After dinner the first toast was the Cardinal. He responded, speaking gratefully of the honors tendered him.

In concluding he offered a toast to the Apostolic Delegate and the toast was drunk at standing. Archbishop Satolli responded in Italian and was frequently applauded. "The See of Baltimore" was responded to by Archbishop Keane, of St. Louis, and "Our Country" was responded to by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia. "Our Hierarchy" was responded to by Bishop Hennessy, of Kansas.

## THE VOICE OF THE POPE.

Then followed an interesting feature. Dr. Moriarty brought out the photograph and those who were near enough

could hear the following message, which those who had heard Pope Leo declared to be a perfect repetition of his well modulated tones:

"From the city of Rome, Leo XIII. sends to the people of America cordial greetings and his best wishes. Most heartily do we congratulate you so splendidly flourishing in civilization and wealth and the glory of manifold industries. We take part in your joy and in the honors fittingly rendered to that moral man Columbus, the Italian. We wish to all classes among you, through the blessing of heaven, copious increase of happiness and pleasure. The children of the Catholic church we embrace with special affection and we bestow upon them the apostolic benediction."

This concluded the exercises.

## A SENSATIONAL TURN

In the Cherokee Investigation—Judge Lamoreux Vindicated the Clerks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—The hearing before the committee on public lands on the proposition to investigate the opening of the Cherokee strip took a rather sensational turn to-day. The hearing was for the purpose of giving Assistant Attorney General Hall, of the interior department, an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Hall was accompanied by Commissioner Lamoreux, who, when Mr. Hall was called upon, asked to be heard first. Judge Lamoreux with much feeling and great earnestness said that after reading the charges that had been made before the committee, against the officers of the department and consultation with the secretary of the interior they deemed it the duty of the commissioner to appear before the committee in behalf of these sixty-one clerks. These charges were not specific, he said, but were newspaper clippings and unofficial letters. No single man was named, no place, or time, or occasion specified. It was no light thing to charge sixty-one men with dishonorable acts. These men do not occupy high places and were not politicians. Sixty-five per cent were Republicans. Many had been in the employ of the government for years and were residents of Washington with honorable places in the community. "Are these the kind of men who would sell certificates for 50 cents up to \$50?" he asked.

Commissioner Lamoreux presented affidavits from every man in charge of a booth, and from these showed how impossible it would be for the officers of the government to accept bribes. Commissioner Lamoreux read letters from A. P. Swineford, late governor of Alaska, but now inspector of the general land office, showing that the charges were not true and were made for political effect. They bitterly assailed Delegate Elyan and the men who were supporting him. Other letters making counter charges under the Republican administration were read.

Assistant Attorney General Hall said he appeared at the request of the secretary to explain the methods of making the Cherokee allotment. Continuing further in reply to other assertions relative to the removal of town sites he said that they allowed the Cherokees to make the selections where desired. General Hall replied to several questions of the committee about the local points of the opening and the hearing was then concluded.

## ITS DAYS ARE NUMBERED.

The United Press Continues to Lose Ground—The Growth of the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—The Washington Times prints the following editorial:

The United Press is losing ground constantly, however loudly it may protest to the contrary. The latest defection in its ranks, or the latest which we happened to hear of, is also a very important defection. It is the New York Commercial Advertiser, the oldest daily newspaper in the city, which together with its junior adjunct, the Morning Advertiser, has now abandoned the United Press and joined the Associated Press. It has taken the action for a good and sufficient reason, namely that it was dissatisfied with the United Press news service and preferred the very superior service furnished by the Associated Press. In this it has coincided with the opinions and followed the examples of dozens of substantial papers all over the country which have made the same change recently. With almost all the papers of Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Denver and a dozen other western cities abandoning the United Press for the Associated Press, without counting the Chicago papers following suit, and with two New York papers already joining that organization and the very influential papers of the metropolis preparing to do so, it was seen that the days of this particular United Press "bribe" were about numbered. The United Press at this rate will soon have to be re-christened the "Dis-United Press."

## DESTITUTE SURVIVORS

Of the Marseilles—The Palmas Arrives With them on Board.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Oct. 18.—The steamship Palmas from Liverpool, via Terrife, arrived this afternoon, and after coming as far as quarantine station cast anchor. The Palmas has on board 89 passengers and crew of the French steamer Marseilles, which which were picked up in latitude 33.50, longitude 20.10, October 10, the Marseilles having been lost in a gale when bound from Bordeaux for New Orleans. Four of the passengers and one of the crew were lost and 89 saved.

Mr. Blount, the quarantine official, says the passengers are in a most destitute condition, they having been unable to save anything except the clothes they wore when the Marseilles went down.

## Mrs. Conkling Dead.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Roscoe Conkling died at her home in this city at 3:25 this afternoon.

Mrs. Conkling was a sister of the late ex-Governor Horatio Seymour. She was more than 60 years old but retained traces of her original great beauty.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio; light variable winds, mostly easterly. THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Schwartz, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a.m.	64	7 p.m.	69
9 a.m.	46	7 p.m.	62
12 m.	67	Weather	Fair.